FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A CARD FROM MR. RAYNER.

By the Register of the 29th ult., I discover a long communication, over the signature of "H. W. Miller," in which the attack upon me, and upon the Whig minority of the Legislature, who voted for me for Senator, is pointed and persisted in. It must be evident to every fair-minded man, that he whose name is signed to this last communication, has no cause of quarrel with me. After his two labored efforts, he has entirely failed to make out a reasonable ground of complaint against me.

In his first communication of the 12th January, the principal ground on which he based his attack, was, that I had refused to send him a reply to his note, enquiring whether I alluded to him, in a speech made before the Whig Caucus, about those who had haunted me with personal malice. My reply to that was so conclusive, that his rejoinder, he makes no allusion to it whatever—thereby virtually admitting the strength of my position on that subject; and as that was the foundation on which he built his attack, the foundation being destroyed, the fabric of his resentment built thereon must, of course, fall to the ground.

My only purpose, and my only apology to the readers of the Register, in noticing this last communication signed "H. W. Miller," is to expose the [illegible] of this writer, to pervert the meaning of my reply, published in the Register of the 15th January. In that reply, I stated, in substance, that I objected to the election that I did, because I thought the Whig nominations, before the Caucus, were not in the Legislature, such a course would injure my chance to get to the Senate of the United States"—*tells a lie*. There now—is no special pleading or "astute argumentation" in that. Furthermore, I appeal to every honest man in the State—*can* any one who knows me, or who has ever heard of me as possessing ordinary common sense, believe, that even if I *had been* actuated by the motive assigned, I would have had the shameless stupidity, to thus add to my own degradation. No unprejudiced man can believe I ever said any such thing—no one ever could be considered by an impartial public, as worthy of belief, if, after my having given to him of such a motive as that stated, he afterwards recognised me as a gentleman, instead of viewing me otherwise than with contempt and disgust.

[illegible] to pervert the meaning of my [illegible] published in the Register of the 15th [illegible] the only point in the [illegible] "H. W. Miller," that has any [illegible] is in the [illegible] The balance of the [illegible] is the communication of the 12th January, in the same signature, vamped up for the occasion in want of something better.

The allusion, by the author of the rejoinder, to the Sibyl, is about as inapt and awkward as was his quotation from Macbeth, in his first communication. He does me the greatest honor, without intending it, when he compares my language during the late contest to the leaves of the Sibyl. According to the legend of classic story, the Sibyl was an inspired prophetess. And although her sayings were obscure to the reckless and the ignorant, yet they invariably imparted the precepts of wisdom and of truth to those who consulted her with reverence and care. The celebrated Sibylline books, which she sold to Tarquin at an enormous price, were supposed to contain the true secret of Rome's duration in power and greatness—and were consulted only in times of emergency and danger to the State. Had the same *care* and regard for truth been observed in repeating my sayings and doings during the late contest, as were required of those who handled the leaves left at the mouth of her cave, on which the Sibyl wrote her prophecies, the author of this rejoinder would have been saved the exposure he has made of himself as a smatterer in illustration from Shakspeare and the classics. I would advise him to read Chitty again before he attempts another dissertation on pleading, and to refresh himself in classical reading before he again presumes to pass himself off on the world for a scholar.

What is he, whose name is signed to this rejoinder, after? Does he wish me to quarrel with him? If he does, he can't be gratified. Does he seek for notoriety, in boring the public with his disappointments and his private griefs? If so, as a matter of taste, I beg to differ with him in that respect. Does he wish to show his superiority in handying epithets? If so, I shall surrender the field to him, as long as he lets off those popguns of his wrath from the battery of the public press. His assertions are not proof—and his abuse can't hurt any one.

Let the readers of the Register bear in mind one thing—in the first communication signed "H. W. Miller," there was a "flourish of trumpets" about the proof which was ready to fasten this charge upon me, if I dared to deny it. Well we have heard his witness, and a most "lame and impotent conclusion" is the result. Anxious as his witness is to have the public believe in the truth of the charge, yet he cannot fully come up to the mark, in certifying to it. He speaks of my "friends urging it" upon him and others, that I took the course I did *"by advice of friends,"* and that it was whilst my friends were urging these reasons," viz: "that I was acting under the advice of friends," "that he had a *casual* conversation with me on the subject, in which the conclusion was irresistibly forced on his mind, that my friends stated truly my reasons for my indifference," &c. Now, just let the reader observe the confusion, the ambiguity, and incoherence of this language. The reasons given by my friends, as he states, were that I acted "under the advice of friends"—and in a conversation held with me, he became convinced, as he says, that my friends stated my reasons truly, viz: *"that to take strong grounds for Scott would injure my chance to get to the Senate."* He first attributes to my "friends" a base motive, and speaks of the reason of my indifference as being the "advice of friends"—and then distorts that reason (of the truth of which he became convinced, on conversing with me,) into the fear of "injuring my chance to get to the Senate." In other words, because my friends acted from a base motive, in giving the advice, (as he says they admitted to him,) *therefore* I must have been governed by the same base motive in following their suggestions. This is a process of reasoning well calculated to "make darkness visible," truly.

He does not attempt to state what my language was, and admits that his "conviction" was a matter of inference only. Why did he not tell who those "friends" of mine were, under whose advice I acted, and what was the very language of the advice they stated they *had* given?

Moreover, how will the writer of the rejoinder and his witness in this way account for my not "taking a stand for the nominations" previous to the August elections? for it is a well known fact, that I manifested as much indifference on this subject prior to that event, as I did afterwards. Really, the writer of the rejoinder will have to amend his pleadings again, since this "serious charge," which I have conclusively shown the witness does not prove, leads to as grave an absurdity now as it did before; for it will not be pretended, that I acted previous to the August elections by the advice of friends, based upon a knowledge of the fact that the two political parties would be tied in the legislature. This would be ridiculous, indeed.

Towards this witness I feel no resentment whatever. The feeling I have for him is one of compassion. He is, I believe, a man of fair and honest purposes, if left to himself; but in this case, he has unwittingly become the dupe of others. I do not envy him the feelings which calm reflection must bring, if he be as well-meaning a man as I have taken him to be. He stands before his constituents self-convicted by his own testimony of having voted for a man for Senator who had testified to his own disgrace—for he says his refusal to vote for me the second time was owing to his hearing of my declaration to Wm. R. King. If he believed I was actuated by the motive assigned, how could he, as an honorable man, look on me afterwards as a gentleman? And yet he stated to me only a day or two before the legislature adjourned, that he entertained for me, personally, the same esteem and regard he had ever felt—that his having to vote against me was one of the most unpleasant things he ever did—but that he had done so in obedience to instructions. He breathed not a word of any "declarations to Wm. R. King." This witness may try his best to hush the whisperings of conscience; but if I am not mistaken in my estimate of his character, and my knowledge of the human heart, he has planted in his own bosom the seeds of a remorse, which will haunt him till the day of his death, for having, without provocation, lent himself to an attempt to injure one, who never wronged him, and who never treated him otherwise than with kindness and respect.

K. RAYNER.

MAURY Co., Tennessee,
February 7th, 1853.

Distressing Occurrence.—A letter from Wm. R. McCaskill, informs us, that on Saturday night the 19th ult., the house of Mr. James Stogner, in Richmond county, N. C., was destroyed by fire and his family perished in the flames. Mr. Matthew Chavis, a neighbor, noticing the smoke on Sunday morning, went to the spot, and found only a portion of the sills remaining unconsumed. The bones of the unfortunate victims were also nearly all burnt up. The fire, it is thought, originated through carelessness.

Spirit of the Age.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1853.

CHARGES ON GOODS TO WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—We copy the following article from the Salisbury Watchman, to show our readers what enormous charges, and long delay, attend the shipment of goods by the South Carolina rail roads. We think such charges will reconcile our Western friends to their old route, via Fayetteville, for the transportation of their goods. Who ever heard of $16 16 charges on a hhd. of sugar from Philadelphia to Fayetteville (which is about as near to Salisbury as is Camden)? Or of $8 on $16 worth of buckets? Or of neglect for two months to inform a house of the arrival of goods?

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

SOUTH CAROLINA CHARGES.

Some months ago, we were called on by several Merchants in this place to expose the inexcusable neglect of business on the part of South Carolina Rail Road and Forwarding Agents, by whom our Merchants in this section were frequently injured in their business. Their enormous bills were also at that time felt and complained of, but not publicly. We are now called on to bring to the attention of North Carolina Merchants a specimen of charges made by some of these Agents, in order that those who may have determined to ship by that route hereafter, may know what to expect when their freight bills are made up and presented for payment.

The following letter from an old merchant at Spring Grove, Iredell county, is to the point:

SPRING GROVE, Iredell Co.,)
Feb'y 19, 1853.)

MR. BRUNER: Will you please publish in your Watchman, by request of a gentleman residing in Charleston, the following Freight Bill on 1 hhd. Sugar, nett weight 1274 lbs., from Philadelphia to Camden:

		Dr.
	Messrs. Boger & Reese,	
1853,	To John Rosser.	
Jan. 12.	Ship expenses to Charleston,	$10 68
	P. stage, "	10
	To storage in Camden Depot,	1 80
	" R. R. Freight,	2 83
	" Hauling from Depot,	50
	Receiving and Forwarding,	25
		$16 16

Jan. 15. Rec'd payment.

JOHN ROSSER,
per Thomas Harris.

No blame is here attached to Mr. Rosser, as he had to pay above amount to N. D. Baxley, the R. R. Agent; and Baxley, we suppose, had to pay the Ship and other expenses to Paul T. Villepigne, who was our Agent in Charleston.

We wish, as also the gentleman in Charleston, to let the Merchants of Western North Carolina know these things. Many, however, are already aware of the enormous charges for Freight on Merchandise passing through the hands of the Charleston and other South Carolina Agents.

P. S.—Baxley, the R. R. Agent in Camden, we blame for his storage bill. It appears that the hhd. Sugar lay at the Depot near two months without our knowledge, as P. T. Villepigne had never advised us what he had done with it.

BOGER & REESE.

In addition to this, Messrs. Brown, Fraley & Co. of this place, have a bill which charges to the amount of *eight dollars* on a $16 lot of buckets, from Charleston to Charlotte. And we learn Messrs. Murphy & Black, of Concord, have also been imposed upon in a similar manner.

It is not expected that the publication of these facts will have any effect on Agents in South Carolina. But they are offered solely for the benefit of North Carolina merchants, who, of late, have vainly expected to be benefited by patronising this route.

In Bladen county, last week, we learn that negro men hired for upwards of $200 for eleven months. And a woman and two very small children sold for upwards of $1500.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—Mr. Kinyon to whom Gov. Foote had offered the appointment of Senator to fill the vacancy which will occur on the 4th inst. has declined, and Gov. Foote has published a card stating that he will make no appointment. So that unless Col. Wheeler or some one else is appointed by Gov. Reid, the question of the Governor's right to fill such vacancies will not come up.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—The quantity of coal required to work the Ericsson steamers is ascertained to be not quite one-eighth of the quantity required for a steamer of the same power. Therefore, as one of the Collins steamers consumes 1000 tons of coal in a voyage of 3000 miles to England, the Ericsson would consume but 125 tons. The difference of cost would be, at say $5 a ton, $4,375 for each trip. This will be a great saving. But it is not all, nor the greatest part, of the saving. The space which this 875 tons of coal occupies, would be left to stow goods, the freight on which would doubtless be at least equal to the saving on the coal itself. Then there is in the Erricsson an entire safety from explosions, and not one-fourth of the number of firemen, engineers, &c. are required.

FROM HAVANA.—The Empire City arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday last. A British man-of-war had arrived at Havana, and demanded explanations relative to the ill-treatment of British subjects by the Cuban authorities.

Among the passengers by the Empire City is the private Secretary of Vice President King, who reports that Mr. King's health has been much improved, and that his speedy recovery is anticipated.

President Fillmore has issued a Proclamation calling an Extra Session of the Senate of the United States on the 4th March, at 12 o'clock M.

Counterfeit bills of $4, on the bank of the State of North Carolina, are in circulation.—They are calculated to deceive. Some of them are made payable at Morganton, and others at Charlotte.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

GEORGIA ENTERPRISE.—Since 1836, the city of Savannah has invested $7,000,000 in railroads and other works of internal improvement. The population of Savannah in 1836 was 7,000, white and black. In 1850, it was more than 16,000. An increase of about 130 per cent. in 14 years.

The Grand Jury of New York city has presented the outrageous frauds of the Aldermen of that city, and two of them have been indicted. Against the others sufficient direct evidence has not yet been obtained. Such is the "progress" of things in the chief city of the Union,—the city authorities, the chosen of the people, indicted for swindling.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—Among those philanthropic Englishmen who have attacked our Southern institutions the Earl of Shaftesbury has been conspicuous. The New York Express publishes the following:

The Earl of Shaftesbury's letters to the London Times, dated Genoa, January 20th, and Nice, Feb. 2d, in reply to the Address of certain American Ladies who answered "the Women of England" touching the institution of slavery, closes with the following paragraphs:

The long and the short of the case is this:—We have had and we still have, in England many evils, but we are now doing our best to remove them. They have had, and they still have in America a great evil, which they not only will not endeavor to remove, but they make it daily worse (witness their Fugitive Slave Law,) reviling moreover, and persecuting every one who ventures to jog their memories on things of vital importance to the temporal and eternal interests of the human race. SHAFTESBURY.

And quoting from Charles Sumner's Speech, wherein, in August, 1852, he drew upon his imagination for his facts, the Earl says;

"NICE, Feb. 2d.

And yet we are told by your correspondent that this monstrous act of legislation is the bond of the Union, the basis of the Compromise, the security of the Confederation, the strength of America! We will not believe it. Who, born on this side of the Atlantic, would have presumed—I say not to utter, but to imagine such a libel on the vigor and virtue of the United States! What? is the greatness of such an empire;—is the power of such political and social ordinances as have produced, almost in the infancy of the nation, a marvellous succession of statesmen, patriots, warriors, poets, divines, and men of science;—is the restless spirit of enterprise among her citizens;—are their singular skill, energy and perseverence—the true sources of their mighty dominion—all dependent upon a statute to enable the Southern slaveholder to recapture miserable girls and heart-worn victims, and force them back to the sufferings from which they had escaped?

If this be true, which it cannot be, the sun of America will never reach its meridian.

SHAFTESBURY."

The name of Shaftesbury recalls to our remembrance one of the illustrious predecessors of the same name and title and no doubt a very near relative of the present Earl. If this gentleman, who has manifested so much feeling in regard to the sins of his neighbors, and who is so prompt to defend his own country and countrymen from reproach, will look back to the early settlements of the United States, he will find the Earl of Shaftesbury, in 1663, co-operating with the Earl of Clarendon, Lords Craven and John Berkley, Sir William Berkley and Sir Geo. Carteret, in receiving a Charter from King Charles. Shaftesbury and Locke drew up in England a constitution for Carolina (1669-70.) A fifth of the lands was reserved for the proprietors; another fifth for the nobility, divided into two classes, landgraves or counts, cacipques or barons; while the other three-fifths were to be parcelled out into inferior alienable fiefs, the holders of which were to exercise a patrimonial jurisdiction each over his own vassals. The cultivators of the soil were to be attached to the glebe; THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY INTO CAROLINA WAS AUTHORIZED; a parliament, formed of members of the three aristocratic orders, and representatives of the fourth, was to be invested with the legislative authority. Criminal causes were to be decided by a jury rendering its verdicts by a simple majority of voices, &c. Thus one Earl af Shaftesbury does his best to introduce the institution of Slavery in the new world, and the other expends his time and talents in abusing the country on account of the institution.

The Retiring President.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, commenting on the circumstances in which the President elect takes charge of the National Administration, remarks:

"But while we thus admit that something of the improvement in public affairs may be justly attributed to the course so honorably pursued by the President elect, to the present Administration belongs the honor of having brought our foreign policy forth from the gloom that encompassed it, and leaving it to their successors without a single serious difficulty or embarrassment. Considering all the circumstances of Mr. Fillmore's Administration—the difficulties that were rife when he assumed the government, the political hostility of Congress, and other impediments which are well known—it must be regarded as one of the wisest, most successful, and most brilliant the Union has ever enjoyed. Political opponents may deny this, but the demonstration is before the world. It has won the confidence of foreign powers so far that, while maintaining untarnished the national honor, it has arranged the most delicate questions with a proud and ancient monarchy of continental Europe, difficult and intricate questions with Great Britain, and is able to leave to its successor propositions from the English government of a liberal and pacific character, such as that Government probably never before made to any power on the face of the earth. Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet will retire from office leaving both the domestic and foreign affairs of the country in far better condition than when they took office; with negotiations on foot which, had they had time to complete them, would have added imperishable renown; and they will leave to Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet an inheritance of national prosperity and national honor and influence, such as perhaps no administration ever entered upon."

Story with a Moral.—We hope none of our particular friends will apply to themselves the portrait displayed in the following sketch:

Some years ago Mr. R., an American gentleman, having discovered some new process by which he thought money could be made in England, concluded to try his fortune in London. Very soon after his arrival, he presented himself at the office of one of the leading journals, and requested to see the editor. He was desired to give his name and business, which he did, and an answer was speedily brought that the editor was engaged. By dint of great urgency, he at last succeeded in making his way to the room of the sub-editor, and, having never found any difficulty in obtaining a hearing from gentlemen of the press in his own country where the time of an editor is considered almost public property, he proceeded at once to explain his discovery, supposing that it would be received as a favor, and duly glorified, as a matter of course, in the next day's impression! Before he had fairly made his beginning, however, the sub-editor cut him short, politely but firmly, by saying he had no time to spare, and that he presumed his visitor's object was to have his discovery noticed. "Why, yes, sir, I should like"—"it can't be done, sir, without trouble; write whatever you like, it shall go in; of course you will leave your name and address. The clerk in the office will arrange with you as to terms. Good morning, sir."—Finding himself bowed out, Mr. R. went to the office, where he was furnished with pen, ink and paper, sat down, and in the course of some twenty minutes produced an editorial paragraph of perhaps twice that number of lines. This he handed to the clerk, merely asking whether it would appear the next day.

"Certainly, sir, Editorial?"

"Yes, sir, in the editorial columns."

"I presume you would not wish it in the largest type used in the paper?"

"Why, yes, sir, I should prefer that."

"In that case, sir, the charge will be ten guineas; if in smaller, five."

Mr. R. took his manuscript, and withdrew.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, Mr. ALFRED SMITH, of Randolph county, to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of Gen. Charles Lutterloh.

In Washington city, on Sabbath evening, February 27, at St. Paul's church, by the Rev. Smith Pyne, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General of the United States, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ASHLEY, of St. Louis, Missouri.

DIED,

At Lancaster, S. C., on the 18th ultimo, Mr. JOHN McCLOUD, lately of Cumberland county, N. C.

In Wilmington, on Monday evening last, 28th ult., Mrs. OCTAVIA NEWBY, wife of Mr. John L. Newby, aged 25 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 1—Str Chatham, with goods for Worth & Elliott, Dr S H Pendelton, G W Williams, G Womack, J T Council & Cain, Swaim & Sherwood, B G Worth, Mrs Bayne, A A McKethan, C W Andrews, A S Horney, J Kyle, J N Baker, D J Porter, Rev S C Adams, J H Ennis, C E Leete, Earnhardt Adderton & Co, J R & J Sloan, M W Davis & Co, W L Steel, Dr W M Feribee, Baker & Owen, H H Beard & Son, P F Pescud, E N Pool, H L Myrover & Co, J Utley, S J Hinshale, Stark & Pearce, Jenkins & Roberts, M Russel, Rev J P Dunn, J G & T B Lash, Woodruff Miller & Co, C Stauber, Richmond Co, Barnhardt & Sullivan.

March 2—Str Evergreen with freight for A Carver, W H Carver, T J Johnson, C S Johnson, R Jones, D & W McLaurin, J H Hawley, J W Scott, G Deming, Cook & Johnson, Doct B Robinson, W J McDiarmid.

ASHLAND ACADEMY,
ROBESON COUNTY,

Formerly Alfordsville, (a temporary name.)

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on 1st of March next, under the care and instruction of the Rev. N. McDonald, as Principal.

The Trustees would direct the attention of parents and guardians to this institution, being confident that for cheapness and thorough instruction in the various branches, this is rarely surpassed.

The location is one very healthy and desirable, 16 miles west of Lumberton, on the Fennettsville road.

Terms, per session, $6, $8 and $10. Board in good families from $6 to $7 per month.

By order of the Board.

E. BULLARD, Sec'y.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 70*3t

NOTICE.

ALL mill wrights that wish to get a valuable job of work to do in that line of business, are requested to meet on the first Saturday in March, (that is the 5th of the month,) at Rockdale, at John P. Wright's, on the old stage road that leads from Laurel Hill to Bennettsville, as the subscriber wishes to have a new set of fine mills built on Joe's Creek, at the old mill that is called the Rockdale mill, and is determined to put the job out to the lowest bidder for cash. Workmen, it will be a valuable job of work, let who will get it, for the stream is as good a stream as there is in the State, and I am determined fully to give it what it can do with machinery, and am determined to get the job done as quick as possible, as there is such a great demand for lumber at this time in this section of the country; and workmen, come and give me a call. This job is, or will be, worthy of any of your attentions to lose a little time to come and try for it. The description of the mill will be made known on the day that it is let out.

JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Feb'y 14, 1853. 70-3t*

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. Bason, M. D., D. D. S.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE A PORTION OF EACH YEAR, and hopes from his experience and attention to this particular branch of the Medical Art to merit the continued gratitude and admiration of its best friends.

Office for the present, in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he may be found when not professionally absent.

Jan. 24, 1853. 62-3mpd

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Peter G. Tilly and wife Lucy, Mary Lewis and others, vs. The Heirs of Lorenzo Lewis.
Petition to sell Land.

THE Heirs at Law of Lorenzo Lewis, deceased, are hereby notified to personally be and appear in the Court of Equity for Columbus county, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition of Peter G. Tilly and wife Lucy, Mary Lewis and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Malcom R. Morrison, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

72*6t] M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January, 1853.

The buildings are new, large and commodious, erected expressly, and on the most approved plans, for the accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to Institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous, moral and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases common to the lower sections of the State, as well as from the pulmonary diseases of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in the first class Institutions in the country. The students will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and influences of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the direction and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., Principal, who will be assisted by competent instructers. Of the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been the business of his life; and that while he is commended to their confidence by an experience of thirteen years, they know that his skill, tact, learning and diligence have won for him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or primary department, in which will be taught the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's,) Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, (Pierce or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms 12 00

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Terms 20 00
For French, German or Spanish, 10 00
Board, Washing, &c., (exclusive of lights,) 40 00

For further information, address

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
MURDOCK McKINNON,
JOHN L. FAIRLY,
JAMES C. McEACHIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 53*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1853.

Nathaniel Knight, vs. Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land.

Knight & McLennan, vs. Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Shadrach Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held in the Town of Troy, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the debt of Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

[68*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

Bladen Superior Court of Law & Equity.

Peter Cromartie and others, vs. Jas. W. Cromartie, Adm'r of Hannah Bannerman, and others.
Bill to Account.

IT having been referred to the Clerk and Master to take the Account in this cause, the Distributees of the late Hannah Bannerman, and all others in interest, are hereby notified to be and appear before me at Elizabeth Town, on Thursday the 31st day of March next, J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*td

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Peter Cromartie, George Robinson and wife Eleanor, George Cromartie, James Cromartie, Duncan Cromartie, Washington Cromartie, Patrick L. Cromartie, John M. Fennell, (Adm'r with the will annexed of John Cromartie,) William Henry, Amanda Henry (an infant who sues by her next friend Peter Cromartie,) Alex'r Henry, Charles Henry, William Lamb, Daniel Robinson and wife Caroline, Thankful Miller, Thomas Lamb, Dan'l Bordeaux and wife Hannah, Elias Faison and wife Margaret, and Luther Cromartie.

AGAINST

James W. Cromartie (Adm'r of Hannah Bannerman, decd.) John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said absent Defendants, and all persons entitled to distribution of the estate of said Hannah Bannerman, to be and appear at the next Court to be holden for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, or this cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*6t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

HOUSE and LOT in Summerville,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his late DWELLING HOUSE, with a Store building and all necessary Out Houses, in the village of Summerville, Cumberland county. The Lot contains about 2 acres, and is eligibly situated either for a private residence or for business. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to NEILL McLEAN.

Feb'y 17. 70*3t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. R. H. WYCHE, Summerville, Cumberland county, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. He is a graduate of Emory and Henry College, Va., and of the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department, and has had some experience in practice.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70*3pd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Gentlemen: Shall the building of the Plank Road from Blue's Bridge to Albemarle be abandoned or not? The time has come when, it seems to me, that the friends of this important enterprise should put their shoulders to the wheel, and make a "long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether," or it at once push the work forward—or otherwise abandon it altogether. Who, among its many friends, are willing to see it fail? I flatter myself that not a single one can be found. Now if none are willing to abandon it, and all are willing and eagerly to see the road built, let us become united as one man, and push the work forward to its completion. It is true that the stock subscribed in Richmond was principally a conditional subscription, and those conditions were to guard those who subscribed against a contingency that might arise, in case a sufficient amount of stock was not taken to build the road to the Pee Dee country. But I see an article in a recent number of the Observer, where the Directors in Fayetteville have resolved to let out the whole road to Albemarle, as soon as the notes for the subscriptions in Richmond are received. Now I understand from this that the people of Fayetteville want our co-operation, in the shape of such funds as can be made available, to the amount of our subscriptions, and they will then *guarantee the completion of the road* from Blue's Bridge to Albemarle—that from Fayetteville to Blue's Bridge being already under contract, and a part of it completed and under toll.

The building of this road is of *great importance* to us in the Pee Dee country, as well as to the interests of Fayetteville, and I may add, all along the line. It will not only afford us a market in our own State, to which our fathers were accustomed to trade, and where many of us used to go when we were boys, but we hope at no distant day to have a line of stages on it, affording mail facilities which we have never been accustomed to enjoy. We expect also to see our real estate greatly enhanced in value, and a new impulse given to the farming interests in this part of North Carolina, and many other minor advantages which I cannot here enumerate.

We need not wait for aid from the public Treasury, for I am fully persuaded we shall get no help from that quarter. It is true we contribute annually to the wants of the treasury, but other portions of the State which seem to be more favored, are provided for, while we are left to provide for ourselves.

In conclusion, let me say, to one and all, who have subscribed, let us in good faith, give our notes, that the whole line may forthwith be put under contract. I hope there is not an individual subscriber whose bosom does not glow with State pride, and would rejoice to see Fayetteville built up, and be made what she *ought* to be, and thereby swell the amount of our exportations, in place of sending our produce out of the State, and giving to other markets that which rightfully belongs to our own. P. M. POWELL.

Powelton, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1853.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WADESBOROUGH, 26th Feb'y 1853.

Messrs. HALE & SON: Gentlemen: I see in the Argus of the 12th inst. an Editorial headed "The Charlotte Mail," stating that this mail, which should leave Wadesboro' every Saturday, &c., failed to get out of the Post Office last Saturday, and we believe is lying here yet." This failure occurred from the fact that the Carrier was taken suddenly ill on Saturday morning, the day the mail should have gone out, and was unable to go; and the Contractor being absent from home on business of the Post Office Department, the Postmaster, and Agent which the Contractor left to attend to his business during his absence, failed to secure any one to carry the mail that trip, after making due exertion to get some one. This is the true and honest cause of that failure. That Editorial goes on to state that this is the fifth or sixth time that this mail has failed during the last three months. Now if the Editors mean to say that these five or six failures were from negligence of the Contractor or Rider, they state that which is not the *truth*, but emphatically to the contrary. The mail has not failed to be taken from the office at Wadesborough on the regular days in the last three months, or as much of it as could be carried on one horse, it being a horse mail,) except the time above stated; though it has failed several times going through the contract in consequence of high water. Every man of sense, and particularly men who edit a newspaper to circulate in an intelligent and respectable community, should know and does know that such failures are unavoidable. It has been found necessary on two occasions to leave a part of the paper bags, the mail matter having accumulated so much from not being able to get around to distribute it, in consequence of high water. And this, I suppose, is the great sin committed by the Contractor and Carrier, that they should have had the presumption to have left that *omniscient all-wise all-seeing* North Carolina Argus. Ah! it is too bad.

The same Editorial goes on to state, the Contractor has been remonstrated with. Again, the Editors have slipped the halter of truth and made representations which are not true. The Contractor has never been remonstrated with on the subject of this or any other mails. He saw some months ago a little bungling would-be witty something in this same tremendous Argus, about the mail horse falling down and should have been given to some Mexican officer, but really, Messrs. Editors, the Contractor looked upon this as such a diminutive effort that he read it more with feelings of pity to its authors than as a remonstrance to himself. I agree with the Editors in the closing part of their Editorial, i. e.: they intend to cry aloud. They have cried aloud, like some other animals not of the hundred-eyed tribe.

I also, Messrs. Editors, see a communication in this same Argus of the 19th inst. in relation to this same subject, which I consider sufficiently answered in the above. I would notice some of the points in Union's communication, were it not for a good old saying: If a man condescends to kick at every dog that barks at him, he will be poorly employed. Thus I have nothing to say to Union. THE CONTRACTOR.

Wisconsin, with a sparse and emigrant population, has a school and university fund of $850,000, and an annual outlay for the instruction of her children of $120,000; 90,000 of her 120,000 children have attended school during the year.

State Census.—The total population of Missouri as shown in the printed returns of the census taken in 1852, is 710,787—of which 87,762 are slaves, and 2587 free blacks. The white males exceed the white females more than 30,000. In St. Louis county, the excess in favor of white males is 13,803. Among the slaves, the excess is on the side of the females. The number of deaf and dumb amount to 259; of the blind, 116.

John Kennedy, now living near Columbus, Tennessee, has eighteen children, fully grown, seventy-four grand children, and fifty-one great grand children, in all one hundred and forty-three! There has not been a death in the family since 1806.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

At the conclusion of the long and somewhat angry discussion of the Pacific Rail Road Bill, in the Senate, on the 22d ult., Mr. Badger spoke as follows:

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President, I am a very earnest and decided advocate for the establishment of this road, and in that I present no exception to the Senate generally. Everybody is in favor of the road.

Mr. MASON. No!

Mr. BADGER. The Senator from Virginia not in favor of it?

Mr. MASON. Decidedly not.

Mr. BADGER. I am glad to hear there is one man not in favor of it. Now, I am sure that I am right, since the Senator is against me in the main project. [Laughter.] I was about saying that everybody in the Senate was in favor of the road, but there were so many conflicting opinions as to the mode in which, conveniently, constitutionally, and consistently with the principles of the Democratic party, it could be accomplished, that it seemed as if the general wish for a railroad was an abstraction, and the general difficulties in the way of its construction, a reality, which made the abstraction of no value. Well, sir, I have been in favor of any measure that is a practical one, that would accomplish the object which is of so great importance to the country. But I find that there are insuperable obstacles in what are called the principles of the Democratic party. I never hear of them without alarm; for I have generally observed that they are brought forward and operate precisely to the extent, and precisely for the purpose of preventing the accomplishment of some great good to the country. We have had, on this occasion, the abstractions of the Democratic principles as embodied in the resolutions of 1798, and that old sanctified and *heavenly* excrescence upon which the Democratic principles were constructed last year, on what was called the Baltimore platform; and it is found now, that those are in utter and absolute opposition to any measure which is the wit of man can devise, which is practicable and capable of being executed [illegible] ing the two sides of this great candle, or together.

It is now ascertained, that although we have had power to acquire, and have acquired this Territory of California on the Pacific, and though the Constitution gives us full power for that purpose, it has placed us in such a deplorable situation that we can devise no means to make that acquisition profitable, and can resort to no projects to enable us to defend it. And the Constitution has been so carefully constructed—that is, as expounded by the resolutions of 1798, and the Baltimore platform, together with the running commentary upon them, which we have heard in this Chamber—that this Government has perfect power to acquire a Territory, but no power to defend it or to make it available to the general interests of the country.

Now, Mr. President, it has been said over and over again, that this bill is dead. Gentlemen on all sides agree as to that, except the Senator from California, [Mr. Weller,] who has a manifest state interest in keeping it alive, and who I think mistakes certain galvanic motions in the dead body for the existence of life, and conjures up for it future exertion and usefulness.

It is agreed on all hands that, whether by what has been done or not, it is the general sentiment in the Senate, and the deleterious effect of the administration of Democratic principles upon the measure, that it is dead, and the only inquiry on all sides has been how it should be decently and respectably disposed of by an honest burial.

Now, instead of moving that this bill lie on the table, as a test question, having very great respect for the bill as it was originally reported, and the greatest respect and kindness for my honorable friend from Texas, who reported it, and who has pressed it with so much anxiety, I think the best course we can adopt with this distinguished member of the once practical measures, but now abstractions and humbugs, of the age, would be to treat it exactly as we treat a member of Congress when dead. And by way of taking final leave of it, and testifying our respect for its memory, I move that the Senate do now adjourn, [laughter,] with the understanding that that makes an end of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, at least for this session.

And the Senate adjourned.

In the debate upon the same bill on the day before, Mr. Rusk of Texas, a leading Democratic Senator made some hard hits at his brother Locofocos; all of whom are in favor of a *strict* construction of the Constitution," but whose ideas of restriction, contract or expand as occasion requires. He said:

"But, say gentlemen, it is unconstitutional to expend money within the States for the construction of a road. The honorable Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Toucey] especially, has dwelt upon the obligation of the Constitution, and pointed out the danger to which he supposes the bill will lead. The honorable Senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] talked of our changing the Constitution and spending money within the limits of the States for internal improvements, and that we were utterly destroying the Constitution and making thirty-one constitutions out of one. He was good enough to say that no precedent operated upon him. Perhaps he intends to repudiate a precedent set by himself.

"I recollect, during the last session of Congress, the introduction of a bill into this Chamber, if I mistake not, in terms for taking out of the Treasury four or five hundred thousand dollars, in money, to construct a canal at St. Mary's beginning in the State of Michigan and ending in the State of Michigan. It was warmly supported by the Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass.] If I do not fail in my recollection further, the Senator from Connecticut, [Mr. Toucey,] after great preparation, delivered a constitutional argument in this Chamber in favor of the appropriation. If I recollect rightly—for I have not turned to examine it lately—the distinction drawn there was that it was connecting two great seas, Lake Superior and some other great lake, and that that might be necessary for defence.

"Now, sir, I do not know of what sort of materials this Constitution is formed. It may be that it is made of that kind of stuff that when it gets into the genial atmosphere of the lakes it expands and covers everything; and when it comes down to a central position on the Mississippi, it contracts and drives the States out of all benefits from it. But I have not so understood it. I regard it in its length and breadth just as much in force in California as in Washington city; just as much in force in my State as in Michigan; just as much in force in Missouri and Arkansas, although they are interior, and just as liable to stretch and contract there as any where else.—That is the Constitution I have sworn to support. I have seen in my travels an article which the Mexicans cut out of a raw hide, which, on a sunny day, contracts and draws up, and you cannot manage it; but in a wet, damp day it expands. But I have never regarded the Constitution as constructed of such material. I cannot understand the arguments as to the distinctions which have been made here. I will not call them metaphysical, because there are certain distinctions here which it may be that it is the obtuseness of intellect on my part which I cannot understand; certain legal constitutional arguments delivered by the apostles of the Democracy, among whom I have unfortunately fallen into suspicion. I cannot understand if, upon our northern frontier you can spend $500,000 to construct a canal in Michigan, that you cannot defend your possessions on the Pacific, and spend $20,000,0000 for that purpose, if need be. I cannot see the distinction between the two cases, nor did the earlier apostles of the Democracy.

"It is unnecessary for me to refer to the law on your statute-book, sanctioned by Jefferson and every President down to Jackson, making improvements of that sort. Then, where they took money for a certain object, they understood it.—Now, we whip the devil round the stump. But they were plain men. Mr. Madison was a plain and a tolerably learned man, too. He had considerable to do with the Constitution. I happened to come across an act introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Madison, entitled "An act concerning the post roads from Portland, in Maine, to Savannah, in Georgia." If I had given notice of introducing such a bill here as this, I should have been turned out of the Democratic party in fifteen minutes, and would never have had time to make an explanation.—This was done in 1796, soon after the Constitution was formed, and before it had received those learned comments; before it was found out that things were conveyed there of which its framers never dreamed."

DR. HAWKS AT NEW BERNE.

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D. was recently on a visit to New Berne, his native town, after an absence of seventeen years. A committee of citizens addressed him a letter, requesting the delivery of a Lecture by him on the subject of North Carolina; to which communication the Doctor sent the following reply:

NEW BERNE, Feb. 15, 1853.

Messrs. John D. Whitford, Jacob Gooding, G. S. Attmore, John R. Donnell, James W. Bryan, Moses W. Jarvis, and other citizens of New Berne:

GENTLEMEN:—I acknowledge with a deeply grateful sense of your kindness the cordial welcome to my native town, contained in your note of this morning.

Devotedly attached, as I am, to North Carolina, it greatly enhances the pleasure of my visit to find that my countrymen, and particularly my townsmen, deem me worthy of their affection. It has been my effort so to live and act, that those among whom I was born should not have cause to be ashamed of me as a degenerate or unworthy son of our good old State; if I could bring to her no honor, I have felt that I might at least save her from some reproach. This I have endeavored to do.

Were it in my power, gladly would I comply with your request to lecture; but my stay is unavoidably so short, that I am compelled to decline the honor to which you invite me. With sentiments of great personal respect for you individually, with warm affection for our dear old town, and my hearty prayer for the prosperity of our *honored* Old State, I am, gentlemen,

Very gratefully and respectfully,
Your friend and countryman,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

Mr. Abraham W. Venable, of North Carolina, is the greatest talker of the age. He can outtalk any man we know. He is a very agreeable gentleman, too, provided you don't want to say a single word yourself, and provided you don't stay in his company more than twenty or thirty minutes. He won't allow any thing to take place without a little talk—just a word at last. North Carolina sent a block of marble to Washington, to be placed in the Washington Monument. The occasion was too good a one to be allowed to escape Mr. Venable. So he got together an audience and formally presented the block on behalf of North Carolina, in a speech full of patriotism and sentiment. Mr. Maury, the Mayor of Washington, replied to him, as in duty bound, in a very appropriate speech. The ceremony took place on the 22d, which made it inexpressibly delightful to Mr. Venable. How the ceremony was gotten up we do not know, but some members of Congress from that State have thought it proper to say that they were not present, because they knew nothing of it—not having been informed of it by any one from North Carolina or anywhere else. Now we suppose that makes no difference with Mr. Venable. Indeed he hardly desired to waste his eloquence upon ears that were so familiar with it as those of the Congressmen from North Carolina. He no doubt preferred to delight new auditors with his volubility. These he got—and he don't care a fig about the absence of others.—They tell a good story on him. He was a member of the last National Democratic Convention in Baltimore. One of the Western delegations boasted of bringing with them the greatest talker in the Union. The North Carolinians knew Venable's capacity, and knew how vain was the boast of their Western confreres. So they at once laid a wager on him; and the North Carolinian and the Western talker were placed in a room together. About noon they were visited and found to be talking with forty horse power—later in the day they were found talking with very great energy; but the tongue of the North Carolinian was increased in glibness from exercise, while the western man seemed a little weary. The friends of the parties, anxious for the result, entered their room at an early hour next morning, and found the Western man sitting bolt upright in his chair, with his head thrown back, completely dead, and Venable talking close to his ear, with as much energy as when he began!—*Rich. Dis.*

Heavy Imports and Exports.—The import trade of New York, this year, promises to be very heavy. The total value of the goods entered at the port during the past four weeks is $3,931,397 greater than for the same period in 1852, and $2,052,601 greater than for the corresponding period of 1851. As compared with last year the increase for the month is nearly 80 per cent., very equally distributed among all classes of fabrics. This increase is altogether in goods entered directly for consumption, the warehousing business showing a falling off in the withdrawal of about 200 per cent. The aggregate value of the imports during the four weeks is $8,721,992, and including the goods withdrawn from warehouse, it is $9,054,702.

The exports of the country have also been very heavy. Up to this time we have exported 170,000 more barrels of flour, 1,700,000 more bushels of wheat, and 274,000 more bales of cotton than we did last year at this time, and, what is of great importance to remember, all at greatly enhanced prices. As this continues it cannot fail to supply a large amount of exchange on Europe before the season closes. It is a fact, too, that we have shipped no gold this year, of importance, and consequently there must be a vast amount in the country in circulation.—*Balt. Sun.*

The North Carolina Copper Company will sell at auction in New York, on the 1st of March, 100 tons of copper ore, already received from their mines. They have been offered $150 per ton, which they refused. This parcel of ore, together with about 500 tons more has been taken out of the mines within the last two months, the Company having just commenced operations.

U. S. MINT.—The Coinage of Gold, Silver, and Copper for February, amounted to $3,041,589 31.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

VISIT OF RESPECT.

In accordance with a resolution of the City Councils of Washington, and agreeably to appointment, the members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, with the Mayor and other Executive officers of the Corporation, waited on President Fillmore yesterday, to tender their respects and good wishes in taking leave of him on his retirement from office and from the seat of government. Mr. Maury, the Mayor addressed the President, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Corporate authorities of the City of Washington wait upon you in a body, as a manifestation of their high respect and regard, for the purpose of taking leave of you upon your retirement from the exalted station which you now hold; and in doing so they desire to express to you their grateful acknowledgment for the kindness which you have uniformly shown towards our city, and the lively interest which you have always taken in its prosperity, and their earnest hopes that on your return to private life you may, surrounded by your family, live to enjoy many years of uninterrupted health and happiness.

I now, in the name of the Corporate authorities of the City of Washington, cordially bid you farewell!

REPLY OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Mr. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: This is an honor which I did not anticipate, and am therefore unprepared to express in suitable language the grateful emotions which it naturally inspires. I can assure you, however, that I feel that I am entitled to the congratulations of my friends at the approaching termination of my official labors and responsibilities. While I shall retire from this exalted station without a single regret, I cannot leave your delightful city, where I have ever been treated with so much kindness and consideration, without feeling a pang of regret at the severance of so many social ties which have been to me sources of unalloyed happiness. If, in the course of my brief Administration, I have been able to accomplish anything to promote the prosperity or add to the attractions of this lovely city, bearing the name of the immortal WASHINGTON, this reflection will ever be to me a source of sincere gratification.

This city stands upon a spot recently selected from the wilderness, and consecrated to the exclusive use and control of this great nation. It should be adorned as becomes such a nation, and rendered an attractive object of love and admiration to the whole people. It is the emblem of our union, and should be the pride of every patriot. Acting upon these views, I have cheerfully lent all my efforts to beautify and adorn it, not merely for the sake of the residents of the city, but as an object of just national pride, and as a means of strengthening our glorious Union.

With my profound acknowledgments for this signal mark of your respect, and my sincere prayers for the continued prosperity of your city, I bid you an affectionate farewell!

From the National Intelligencer.

This is the last day of life for that Administration whose accession to power we sincerely hailed, and whose measures have received our concurrence and cordial support. The next sun will witness the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate to whom a majority of our people have decided to confide the direction of their national affairs for the ensuing four years. We were, for what seemed to us sufficient reasons, opposed to this decision. We raised our voice against it, but our opposition, though combined with that of more powerful journals and eminent individual talents, was ineffectual. We were defeated, but we have proudly remembered that, unsuccessful as he was, the undiminished plume of our leader in the contest was never soiled by recreancy to his post, however perilous, nor dimmed by an unworthy act.

But let these things pass. We recall them in no tones of bitterness, for we do not regard our failure as humiliating. We prefer to act, as we feel, in the spirit of the ancient patriot, who, when informed of a similar result, simply expressed his gladness that Sparta had a nobler son than he. If the people have preferred to our candidate another citizen, let us all acquiesce in it, as we knew the gallant Gen. Scott has done from its announcement, and let us prepare to receive, and in no factious temper judge by his acts, the incoming President. Let him be welcome; welcome for the respect due to a nation's choice; welcome for the propriety of conduct which, we do not hesitate to say, has characterized him since he has been elevated to his present prominence before the public eye; and welcome from that feeling of generosity which should teach us to extend a hand to a stranger in an untried and difficult position. In the days of chivalry the true knight did not less firmly prize his lance, or aim less hearty blows at the breast of his antagonist, that he had on the eve of the contest assisted him in offices of gentle courtesy. If others feel impelled to a predetermined condemnation of Mr. Fillmore's successor, we shall not join them. He will be placed already in a sufficiently embarrassing attitude, following immediately as he will a gentleman who has not only augmented a reputation previously pure and high throughout the country, but who has endeared himself to his associates in the Government, and in an especial manner to the citizens of this metropolis.

Mr. Fillmore needs not the flourish of our praise, nor have we habitually sought for expressions of respect and approbation for his acts or his character. Had we sought for them, they were prepared to our hand in the teeming tributes of admiration found in the columns of every respectable and unbiased journal in our land. But he needed them not—

"Good actions crown themselves with lasting bays:
"Who well deserves needs not another's praise."

And we never have known any one in authority who seemed to act from a more inspiring motive of duty than he. With serene determination he met each arduous question as it rose, and public applause followed his acts as a consequence, not as impelling them. He never faltered, was never embarrassed, seemingly at least, and one would have thought that he had only easy duties to perform. Though a homely comparison, we may say that we have been reminded of him when we have witnessed the smooth working of a powerful engine, which with equal ease and grace crushed a mass of iron or broke the shell of a filbert.

While he was in the meridian of authority, we have often repressed the language of praise from reasons of taste and propriety. But now that he departs from us to the private life which he will grace and with the cheerful dignity of self-approbation, we think fit to express our admiration of his career, and of his firm and noble bearing as our Chief Magistrate; and we feel confident that we but express the general sentiment of the citizens of Washington in bearing testimony to the uniform courtesy and frankness which have adorned his less official intercourse here with those who have desired access to him. His patriotic and respected successor will find in his prudent and wise footsteps the path of safety and honor.

'Madam,' said a cross-tempered physician to a patient, if women were admitted into Paradise, their tongues would make it a purgatory.' 'And some physicians if allowed to practise there,' replied the lady, would soon make it a desert.'

Late European Intelligence.—The steamer Humboldt arrived at New York yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 16th ultimo.

At Liverpool a slight decline had taken place in the price of cotton, and the late advance in breadstuffs was barely maintained.

In Italy every thing is represented to be quiet. There was no outbreak except at Milan, and that is said to have been a small affair. The killed and wounded numbered about fifty person. The ringleaders had been hanged.

The Legislative Chambers of France were opened on the 14th ultimo, at the Tuileries, by the Emperor in person, who in his speech said that he had decided to reduce the army to keep up a good understanding with Foreign Powers, and to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresses her intention to remain at peace she must be believed. The army is to be reduced 20,000 men.

Union Dinner at the White-House—Conjunction of two Presidents and two Cabinets.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1853.

In my last letter, I mentioned an exchange of courtesies between the *President de facto* and the *President de electo, et de facto, paulo post futuro*—in plain English, the actual President and the future President. These civilities were doubtless mutually agreeable. They are such as always ought to be observed between a parting and a coming President of the United States.

This evening, President Fillmore has given one of the most interesting dinner parties on record. Invitations were issued to President Pierce, and those who are supposed to be selected for his cabinet, with their wives, to meet the President and his cabinet, accompanied by their ladies. Every member of the present cabinet and their ladies were present, together with Mr. Cushing, Gov. Marcy, Mr. Guthrie, Gov. McClelland, and Mr. Campbell. Mr. Jefferson Davis had not arrived in the city, and he sent an apology for his non-attendance. We may, therefore, take it for granted, that Mr. Fillmore considered the above named gentlemen as selected for Gen. Pierce's cabinet. As the gathering was private and confidential, however, we cannot announce the cabinet, and are left to inference. It is said that the new comers in the respective departments are placed in juxtaposition with their illustrious predecessors. But, as there is still some uncertainty, in regard to places, it is possible that there may have been unintentional mistakes in the arrangement. Of course, Mr. Crittenden was present with his new bride. I understand also that Gen. Cass and some other distinguished Senators were present. Thus the leading men of the two political parties were united in a social repast. The meeting was hen cable to both parties. Indeed, party spirit in high places, has been greatly modified of late years. Liberality abounds, and good feeling predominates, among high-minded politicians, who may have been antagonists at the polls. This is as it should be. Entire freedom of sentiment should be encouraged.

WHAT INDUSTRY CAN ACCOMPLISH.

Major James O'Hanlon, of Log Castle, Richland District, a candidate for election to the U. S. House of Representatives, in an address to the voters of the 6th Congressional District of this State gives the following sketch of his career, which we recommend (says the Charleston Courier,) to the attentive perusal of our readers, especially the youthful portion of them, as showing what industry can accomplish:—

"I was born in Columbia, S. C., near fifty years ago. My parents came from Ireland shortly after the Revolutionary war. My father, Terence O'Hanlon, is now in his 89th year, and resides in Winnsboro'. I have but one brother living, John C. O'Hanlon, and one sister, Mrs. Sweeny. I am a widower, and have been for the last seventeen years, and have no children. The plantation on which I live is 14 miles below Columbia, on the Bluff road, and was given to me in 1835, by my father-in-law and friend, just before his death, Col. David Myers. Having the misfortune to lose my companion in October, 1835, in January following I removed to my place, and turned farmer. Since then I have known no other home or residence. And here I have lived in my castle, made of gum logs, 30 by 20, winter and summer, devoting myself to agricultural pursuits, and superintending my own business. I will state, for the encouragement of young beginners, what I have done since '36. The place was then in a waste condition—no buildings upon it, and what had been cultivated unenclosed and lying out, with a young growth of short leaf pine. With twenty hands I went to work, cleared land made fences, dug wells, and have erected near forty buildings on the plantation; have purchased lands adjoining me, in all about one thousand three hundred acres; had no stock when I came here, and now have 150 head of cattle of my own raising, by which means I not only raise beef for market, but have plenty of milk for my people. The past year I sold $250 worth of butter, and $350 of beef. My sheep furnishing me with wool for my clothing, and mutton for my table. Among my negroes I have had 34 births, and but two deaths out of the number. In a word, since I have been planting at Log Castle, I have more than doubled my estate in every particular, and now I don't owe one dollar upon earth by bond or note, judgment or mortgage.—The last three years, too, I lost more than the half of my crop by freshets and storms. Be not discouraged then, ye who are just starting in life, though the prospect may seem gloomy. Industry perseverance and economy can make all things bright. A planter never should despair or speculate, but beware of debt, and his success is certain."

For Liberia.—The Secretary of the American Colonization Society announces that preparations are making to start a vessel from Norfolk, Va., the first of May, with emigrants for Liberia. One hundred and seventy-eight persons have already applied for passage, of whom one hundred and fourteen are from Virginia, fifty-two from North Carolina, six from Kentucky, three from Massachusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania, and one from New York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, affording the most ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty passengers.—Application for passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months' support in Liberia is sixty dollars for each one, for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who come well recommended.

Unsophisticated Eloquence.—A country woman was carrying on a very simple process against a neighbor in one of the small courts of Germany. The attorney of the opponent pestered her with so much chicanery and legal subtleties that she lost all patience, and interrupted him thus:

"My lord, the case is simply this: I bespoke of my opponent, the carpet-maker, a carpet with figures which were to be as handsome as my Lord the Judge, and he wants now to force me to take one with horrible caricatures, uglier even than his attorney. Was I not right in breaking off the bargain?"

The Court laughed at the comparison, the attorney was stupefied, and the woman won her suit

The General Pierce Harness—A Love Suit in View.—The accounts which appeared in several of the evening papers, yesterday, in relation to the splendid pair of harnesses recently made in this city, for presentation to Gen. Pierce, are represented to us as being untrue in several particulars. The manufacturers, Pennock & Hannaford, No. 98 Union street, called upon us yesterday afternoon, and gave a brief statement of the facts in the matter. The report that $400 was fixed upon as the price for the harnesses, is stated to be incorrect, no sum having been named. The order originally given was, to make the best possible harnesses to be got up. This was done. During their manufacture, as we understand, the contracting parties visited the establishment several times, impressing upon Messrs. Pennock & Hannaford the importance of producing the most perfect harness in their power, without regard to expense. It was finished, delivered, used and accepted.

On the presentation of the bill, which amounted to $1857 61, the contracting parties demurred and remarked that they must go to New York to get cheaper harnesses. They left the same on Tuesday afternoon last. Previous to this the harness had been packed in a box, ready for transportation to Washington. The makers then caused a process to issue, and had the harness attached, and they are now in their possession.

These are briefly the facts as related to us by the above named gentlemen. The mountings of the harnesses cost over $1100, and are of pure solid silver, and of most beautiful design, representing oak branches, leaf and acorns. The designs are entirely original, and are exquisitely tasteful. We understand that the bill for every cent of the sum named in the order, the expense of the carriage was $1800 and the cost of the horses $1500. The manufacturers would probably submit the matter to a legal test. Possibly it may turn out quite an affair.

Boston Post.

An Ugly Man.—Dr. Porter of the Lancaster Journal, is famous for his discriminating, though pithy style of "cutting up" a man. We find in a late number of the Journal a description of an "ugly man," well known in this county, which reads as if the writer must have been in a towering heat—with an intense desire to say something, and tolerably as language could say it, what he meant. The Ugly Club would have to surrender its charter if such a man as this should ever be found. There could not exist after this "ugly man." He is positively unique immortal!

B.'s portrait is terrific. Such a thing as it is never to be painted or daguerreotyped. It ought to be constructed a period distant from the present, so revolting to all our ideas of propriety. No man has a right to monopolize so much ugliness. If B.'s ugliness could be scattered over a dozen faces, it would make each one of them intolerably ugly. He ought not to be permitted to go into the street without a blanket over his head for a frontispiece. No wonder that so many of New York children die of convulsions, since they are permitted to walk abroad with uncovered faces. We once heard of a man's face that was so ugly that it was placed on an anvil to be used by the boys in frightening children from the fire with good effect. No child dared to approach the anvil, and the liability to combustion from such a cause was greatly lessened. If B.'s ugly face could be stamped on the faces, the effect would be terrific enough, for the children would not dare to come near enough to the fire to keep warm and would become frostbitten and perhaps frozen to death. We cannot conceive of any reason why any one should be as ugly as B. He is uglier than a half-starved hyena. He is ugliness perfected. There is a thoroughness about his ugliness which defies competition. When Mirabeau described his face as a tiger that had the smallpox, he placed a very ugly idea in everybody's mind, but it was a beauty when compared with B.'s face. When Apelles made his beauty, his Venus, he took a nose from one woman, a nose from another, a nose from a third, and so on until the Venus was complete in her more than earthly beauty. No one of any Apelles, or artist of any age, would be able to make the most laudatory portraiture of ugliness, he would not be able to take features from several very ugly persons and he would be compelled to draw B.'s face and the enterprise would be abandoned.

[Any body who has ever seen Jas. G. Bennett, Editor of the N. Y. Herald, will conclude at once that it was he who sat for the above. We must admit, however, that ugly as Bennett is, the portrait is slightly caricatured.

Observer.

Lime Water for Hens—Accidental Discovery.—During the last season, Mr. Joseph Wilcox of this town, having occasion to administer lime water to a sick horse, inadvertently left a pail of the preparation in his barn, which remained there for some months, serving as a favorite drink for his hens. He soon afterwards found that the laying of his hens was apparently increased to a considerable extent. Being convinced of the importance of the (to him) new discovery, he has during the present season, kept his hens constantly supplied with lime water, placed in troughs within their convenient access, and the result was an increase in eggs of nearly four-fold as compared with previous experience. He is willing to share the benefits of the experiment with his neighbors, if they choose to try it; and hence this publication. The newness of the discovery (though may not now be new to all) is claimed only as applicable to the mode of imparting the lime in this case—its use in another form, for the same purpose, having been previously understood by many.

Wayne Sentinel.

Kentucky takes the fifth rank in the Union in the number of it lawyers. New York has 4,740; Ohio 2,031; Virginia 1,420; Massachusetts 1,132; Kentucky 1,066.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills are an Infallible Remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas.—There are daily many undeniable proofs of the efficacy of Holloway's Pills in the cures of diseases of the Chest, arising from old coughs, recent colds, wheezings or shortness of breath, that all persons, whether young or old, suffering from such complaints, should have immediate recourse to these invaluable Pills, as a fair trial will show their extraordinary powers. Many persons who were scarcely able to draw their breath, and apparently almost at death's door, have been completely cured by this remedy, to the astonishment of those who witnessed their sufferings.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1.50 each. Wholesale by all respectable Drug-houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. DYOTT, No. 4 Market Square, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. P. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1853.

The Inaugural Address.

Our mail having failed this morning to bring any paper of Richmond, we are indebted to the Richmond Whig for the only copy of President Pierce's Inaugural Address received in this town. We hasten to lay it before our readers.

It will be seen that the new President favors further additions of territory—a proclamation which will give new life and vigor to the filibustiering spirit of the "manifest destiny" party. This avowal of a desire to annex to ourselves the possessions of others, is followed by an emphatic re-affirmation of the Monroe doctrine—That is to say, whilst we mean to get whatever we can from our weak neighbors, nobody else shall either coerce or bully them out of a foot of their territory—we reserve them for our own plucking.

When it comes an avowal of the proscriptive policy, suffering broad and plain, we imagine, to satisfy even the North Carolina Locofoco Editor who hoped that every Whig would be removed, even to the Postmaster whose pay amounts to 25 cents.

Aside from these objectionable points, we are happy to be able to commend those portions of the Address which relate to the Union, to Slavery, and to the Compromises. Gen. Pierce's Administration shall faithfully observe these principles, it will in these particulars at least deserve well of the country, and perhaps obliterate the memory of many other faults.

The above are our first impressions, from a very hasty perusal of the Address.

THE CEREMONY.—The Washington papers having come to hand, we learn from the Charleston Courier's telegraphic despatches, that the crowd at the inauguration far exceeded that at any former similar ceremony. The grand civic and military procession, receiving the President and the President-Elect at Willard's Hotel, escorted them to the Capitol, where the ceremony took place according to the arrangements previously prescribed by a committee of the Senate.

THE CABINET.—We learn by Telegraph that the following Gentlemen compose Gen. Pierce's Cabinet:—

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy of N. Y. Secretary of State.
" Geo. M. Dallas of Penn. Secretary of the Treasury.
" James C. Dobbin of N. C. Secretary of the Navy.
" Jefferson Davis of Miss. Secretary of War.
" James Campbell of Penn. Postmaster General.
" Caleb Cushing of Mass. Attorney General.

This is organized as a strong Cabinet. There are no sectional or local talents. Marcy and Cushing, we suppose, are the talents they have little claim to the public confidence. Some of the others may develop administrative talents not unknown to the world.

THE END OF CONGRESS.—The latest account we have of the end of Congress is in the Intelligencer of Friday, which was just to press at 2 o'clock on that day, leaving both Houses still in session, without having taken a recess from 11 o'clock the preceding night. At that time, five of the most important bills were still pending. We presume they were passed before the adjournment, though the only irreconcilable disagreements between the two Houses as to one of the bills, were stated. Several Committees of conference had been appointed, and in some instances their reports had been rejected by one House or the other.

In the House of Representatives, it was often difficult to get a quorum, notwithstanding the vital importance of the business on hand, the failure of which must have stopped the wheels of government. At one time only 120 members out of 230. The Hall, however, was filled with other persons, so that the few members present sometimes could not find seats. This disorderly state of things caused Mr. Stanly to offer a resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest absentees. Mr. Stanly remarked that it was impossible to transact the public business under such circumstances. He had heard an elderly gentleman of this city, a subscriber of the Intelligencer, say that during forty years he had resided here, he had never been in the hall while the House was in session, but what he could tell persons would follow this example. The resolution was agreed to.

WILMINGTON.—At the request of a number of citizens, the Magistrate of Police of Wilmington has called a Public meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening next, to ascertain that a full expression of opinion may be obtained upon the propriety of building a Railroad from Wilmington to Fayetteville, connecting with the Fayetteville and Western Railroad."

The purpose is, we suppose, to decide, not whether there shall be such a road, for that we take to be a settled point, but whether it shall be on the East or the West side of the Cape Fear.

In this place, we may remark, there is no particular feeling on the subject. It is a question which properly belongs to Wilmington to decide, and with her decision we think Fayetteville will be content, whatever it may be.

COPPER MINES.—The Wilmington Herald learns that Dr. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Guilford Copper Mines, has been offered, and has refused, $120,000 for his interest, a fourth part, the Herald believes.

Large quantities of the ore have been brought to this place in wagons, and been shipped to New York, via Wilmington. It is selling at $200 per ton, at New York.

FROM EUROPE.—The Cambria brings Liverpool accounts to the 19th ult.

Cotton remained as before. Middling Uplands 5¼d. Breadstuffs were dull.

A discussion took place in Parliament on the 18th ultimo concerning the relations of England and France, which elicited strong assurances of the continuance of peace.

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—In reference to the communication of P. M. Powell, Esq. in another column, we are requested to state by those who know, that the pledge of the Board of Directors will be faithfully redeemed, viz: that on the receipt of the notes for the subscriptions in Richmond county, the whole line of the road to Albemarle will be put under contract.

LOOSE LEGISLATION.—The Raleigh Register, noticing what we said about the act changing the times of holding the Superior Courts in this Judicial Circuit, says,—

"Upon an examination of the Journals of the Legislature, at present in our possession, in the Mss., we find it, so far as the showing therein goes, to be actually the case, that the law in question *never passed the General Assembly.* On the afternoon of the 27th of December,—that being the last day of the Session,—it went to the Senate, in its original form, was there *amended* and passed through its several readings. It was then sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments of the Senate, but either never reached there, or was not taken up,—as upon the few remaining pages of the Journal of proceedings of either House, we find no mention of the matter! That it should have received the signatures of the Speakers, however, is not at all remarkable, considering the intense confusion that immediately precedes an adjournment of the Legislature."

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MARCH 4, 1853.

My Countrymen: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances, under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight.—You have summoned me in my weakness: you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of the century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then "recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic.—They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They had exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes backward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this, our country has, in my judgment, thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those, who, quietly listen to tones, which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. Preeminently the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances, under which it became them to pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us.—The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterised all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of delusion, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and the Federal government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief.—But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future, than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit as a people are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national policy we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity.—The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuits, wander so far from home, that the agent, whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize, that upon every sea, and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights.—And, in this connexion, it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now be regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous, but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished in such an eminent degree by the institution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized, must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defence—a national militia—may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization. And the skill and self devotion of the navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag, which has waved its untarnished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the attention of the coordinate branches of the government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will accord to me the aid and support, which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never to be justly questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws and the benign influence of good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a republic should never recognise. No reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudices, in positions, which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial co-operation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfill this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interest of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and speculation, will be vain. With them, they will be unnecessary.

But these are not the only points, to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities, and experience has shown, that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations, which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the Federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union, which has made us what we are,—showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence, which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might, perhaps, be misconstrued. With the Union, my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that radiant constellation, which both illumines our own way and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness, the lustre of the whole is dimmed. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them, while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom, which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the "compromise measures," are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. Such have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected. It must be felt, that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and his overruling providence.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-unite its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than that the kind Providence, which smiled upon our Fathers, may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on Tuesday, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was discussed. An amendment, repealing the duties on Rail Road Iron, was rejected.

On Wednesday, an amendment to the civil appropriation bill, proposing a bounty of 160 acres of land to every soldier of the war of 1812, was rejected; as was another to give a homestead of 160 acres to any one who will settle and cultivate the same for five years.

The Senate rejected a motion to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for a telegraph to the Pacific.

A great deal of business was done, chiefly relating to the appropriation bills.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Tuesday, nothing of importance was done.

On Wednesday, the House had a long and confused session, on the various appropriation bills, and amendments thereto.

The loan of $2,500,000 advertised for by the Parkersburg Rail Road, in Virginia, was taken at a premium—$1,000,000 at $101, and the remainder at $100 91-100. It bears 6 per cent. interest, and is payable in 1873; the payment guaranteed in part by the city of Baltimore, and the remainder by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

CASUALTIES.—The Hillsborough Recorder mentions that Lee Hazell, aged 12 years, son of Mr. Bennett Hazell, of Alamance county, was drowned in Stagg's creek, on the 22d ult. while attempting to cross during a fresket.

And that Mr. Robert Dickson, of the South-eastern part of Orange, was thrown from his horse while drunk, and was frozen to death.

CONGRESS.—A down-east Editor says, that that there are two periods when Congress does nothing: one before and the other after the Christmas holidays.

FREE NEGROES AT THE NORTH.—A bill has passed the Illinois Legislature prohibiting the entrance of free negroes into that State under penalty of being *sold into slavery!* The bill authorises the admission of slaves if brought in or sent in by their masters.

NEW YORK, March 1.

The steamer Georgia, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing 317 passengers, $2,125,000 in gold on freight and $300,000 in the hands of passengers.

The South Carolina Congressional Election took place last week. The following are believed to be elected:—Gen. John McQueen, Hon. William Aiken, Hon. W. F. Colcock, Col. Preston S. Brooks, Hon. James L. Orr, Col. W. W. Boyce.

☞ Amos Kendall once wrote a book on omens, to show that every event in the history of the Whig party was accompanied with an ominous occurrence of bad luck attending it. Yesterday was a fruitful subject for Amos to speculate upon—Gen. Pierce's inauguration day—hangman's day, and one of the most gloomy and stormy days of the season. On the day of his election, too, we had an earthquake. These are subjects for believers in omens to meditate upon, and Amos will have to write another book on omens.

RICHMOND WHIG.

BOSTON, March 3.

Riot at Charlestown, Massachusetts.—The neighboring city of Charlestown was kept in a state of excitement last night by a riot, which grew out of the alledged forcible confinement of a girl named Hannah Corcoran, by her mother Ellen Corcoran. At 11 o'clock, a mob, 200 to 300 strong, gathered, and, forcing the door of the Unitarian Church, on Main street, rang an alarm of fire, raising a crowd immediately. Mayor Frothingham sent for the military from Boston, and four companies went over, who speedily dispersed the mob and arrested twenty of the rioters. The streets to-day are quiet, but another outbreak is feared, unless the girl be produced, or her situation satisfactorily explained. Her mother has sworn that the girl has been placed with a private family out of the city, where she now remains of her own free will, and subject to no control.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MASONIC.—A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was opened on Friday, February 11th, under Dispensation, at Zion, Montgomery Co., by Most Excellent Comp'n E. Myers, D. G. H. P., assisted by Comp's Jas. Morphis, and J. A. Johnson, of Salisbury Chapter.

The following Comp's were appointed officers, viz:

C. W. Wooley, High Priest.
J. H. Montgomery, King.
S. H. Christian, Scribe.
A. H. Richardson, Capt. of the Host.
G. H. Makepeace, Prin'l Sojo.
C. J. Cochran, Royal Arch Capt.
J. B. Ballard, Master of the 3d Veil.
W. G. Doherty, " " 2d "
P. P. Ballard, " " 1st "
Jos. M. Lilly, Secretary.
Owen Hadley, Tr.
Jas. C. Andrews, Janitor.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on the 28th ult., Mr. DAVID G. McDUFFIE to Miss MARY McQUEEN.

In this county on the 1st inst., by Rev. A. McAlister, Mr. GORRY McGREGOR to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Diarmid McDiarmid.

At Carolina Female College, on the 16th ult., by Rev. President Walsh, Col. BENJ. F. INGRAM to Miss MARY R. WARREN.

Near Harrison Creek, Cumberland county on the 24th ult., by Arthur Horn, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM OQUIN of Sampson county, to Miss EMILY A. WEST, daughter of Mr. Willis West. Also, on the 20th, by the same, Mr. AMOS JESSUP HALL of Bladen, to Miss NANCY BEDSOLE, second daughter of Duncan Bedsole, Esq.

In Richmond county, on the 17th ult., by Rev. Thomas Gibson, Mr. CAMERON WRIGHT to Miss ELIZA JANE McNEILL. Also, on the 3d inst., by Sam'l J. Gibson, Esq., Mr. ELISHA O'BRYAN to Miss CATHARINE ANN McNEILL, all of Richmond county.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 24th ult., Mrs. ISABELLA, consort of Mr. R. D. Jones, aged about 30 years.

In Wilmington on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, A. F. TOON, Esq., of Columbus county, N. C., aged about 50 years.

At the Executive Mansion, in Raleigh, after a very brief illness, aged about fourteen years, Miss REBECCA SETTLE, daughter of Hon. Thomas Settle of Rockingham county.

Of Pneumonia in Salisbury, on the 24th of February, Mrs. ANN W. RAMSEY, consort of Mr. J. D. Ramsey, and daughter of D. A. Davis, Esq., in the 26th year of her age.

Drowned in Hackney county, Tenn., on the 14th day's last, in attempting to ford Duck River, SAMUEL D. STEWART, aged 24 years, formerly of Moore county but at that time a resident of Fayette Co., Tenn., son of John and Dicey Stewart. Mr. Stewart was quite a pious young man and for the last five years a consistent member of the M. E. Church; was honored by all who knew him, and has left a large number of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.—*Com.*

In Marion District, S. C., on the 16th ult., MARGARET ANN, wife of Mr. Paisly Alford and daughter of Capt. Daniel McInnis, late of Marion Dist. S. C., in the 28th year of her age. The life and character of the subject of this obituary as exemplified in her pious walk and christian course and conversation portrayed by her and realized by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance needs no encomium. Meek and lowly in heart, gentle in disposition, mild in manners, patient in suffering, the affectionate wife, tender mother, beloved sister, kind friend, and forbearing mistress, ever ready and willing to contribute to the poor, to relieve the afflicted and alleviate suffering, were the ornaments that adorned her life and character. And these characteristics were not less beautified on her dying bed as she constantly expressed a willingness to depart and a resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, and her often and repeated requests to those who were around her dying bed to meet her in Heaven. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. And if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even them also, who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."—*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 24 inst., at 2 P. M., after an illness of 26 hours, NEEDHAM WEST, of Duplin county, N. C., aged about 20 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 7.

BACON—	10	a 11	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	24	a 27
CANDLES—E.F.	14	a	New Orleans,	40	a
Adamantine	20	a 35	NAILS—	6¼	a 7
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	11	a 11½	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	11½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	40	a
Strictly prime,	8¾	a 8⅝	SEED—		
Prime,	8¼	a 8¾	Flaxseed,	1 10	a 1 15
Fair,	8	a 8¼	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	14	a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,		a
No. 5 to 10,	16	a	Apple "	55	a 60
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N.C. Whiskey,	28	a 30
Bro. Sheetings,	7	a 7½	Northern "	30	a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	35	a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 50	a 4 60	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 25	a 4 35	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
Corn,	60	a 65	Crushed,	9½	a 10½
Wheat,	75	a 80	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	40	a 45	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	65	a 70	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	65	a 70	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 3½
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2½	a 2¾
LARD—	11	a 13	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—	22	a 28

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon, but little offering.
Cotton, sales easily made at present figures.
Flour, no change.
Apple Brandy sold on Saturday at a fraction above our present quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Soft 3 60, Hard 1 80 to 1 90. Spirits 55. Tar 2 10. Hay 1 25 to 1 37½. Fay. Flour 5 12½. Cotton 7½ to 9. Molasses 20. Lumber and Timber dull.

At Charleston, cotton firm at full prices, 7½ to 10½, a rise of ½ to ¾ during the week. Corn 65 to 68. Flour 5 25 to 5 87.

At Cheraw, cotton 5½ to 9½, mostly 6 to 9½. Sales of the week 480 bales. Corn 50 to 62. Flour 5 to 5 25. Oats 45 to 50.

Total receipts of cotton 2,422,991 against 1,895,282 last year. Increase 527,709.

☞ Mr. C. C. McCRUMMEN, our authorised Agent, will attend the Superior Courts of this Circuit, to collect accounts due the Observer Office.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 4 and 5—Steamers Gov Graham and Chatham, and tow boat Cumberland, with goods for various merchants in this place, and for A Weatherly, W Weatherly, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, S Dillon, R T Long, Barnhardt & Sullivan, J G Cairns, T B Tyson, P Sloan, Moss & Harriss, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, Deep River Mining and Transportation Co, A S Horney, J Stauber, Richmond Manf Co, Maxwell & Horah, J Worth & Sons, G Womack, R J Steele, Jr, W L Neal, E Pelo, Rev S C Adams, W H & R S Tucker, Smith, Clark & Swaim, J King, B Ruffin, Arnold & Cooley, Woodruff, Miller & Co, Dr S H Pendleton, Murphy, McRorie & Co, C A Harrison, E A Vierling, A Brower, P M Powell, Hill & Strond, W P Leaky, Benham, Tarplin & Co, J McInnis, W J & J A Murray, J Womble, J H Webb, of interior.

March 5—Str Douglass, with goods for sundry persons in this place, and for J Godwin, J A Nicholson, Murphy, McRorie & Co, D Jones, Kendall & Lilly, W J Bingham, F & H Fries, R A Murphy, A Mitchell, G W Brown, of interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 1—Brig Eliza from New York; Schrs. John G White, and Ann and Susan from ditto. 3—Schr. Denmark from New York.

W. WHITEHEAD,
WITH
RAYNER & GILMORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154 Water Street,
NEW YORK.

Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.
March 5, 1853. 74-6t

DANCING SCHOOL.

J. WORD respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that his School is made up, and will commence his Dancing Lessons at the Fayetteville Hall for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters on TUESDAY, the 8th of March, at 3 o'clock, P. M. He also, will commence his Lessons for Gentlemen on the evening of the same day.

Days of Tuition, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
March 5, 1853. 74-1t

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL (after June next,) attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Columbus Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
March 7. 74-6m

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of Feb. 1, 1853:

J W Anderson, N J Adams, Nelson Arnold, John Ander'on, Dezekiah Boddingharner, E N Butler, M N Bundy, Mary Baldwin, Ann Baker, John Brodshaw, Aidy Barker,
Wm H Carpenter, Raiford Cole, J A Campbell, David Core, John Dougherty, S David, John H Danforth,
Martha Ely, David Evans, John Ellerton, Hiram Edwards, Wm J Evans,
Brackett Ferrill, A M Eyland, Wm Ferner,
Wm Gallaway, Arthur Gherham, Robins Gordon, James Gay, Wm W Hatchell, Wiley Hall, Wm Harp,
Wm Jones, P C Johnson, T C Johnson, Maj Thos Johnson,
F K Kee & Son,
Ellen Leeden, Patience Lucas, Wm Larkins,
Henry Moses, Enoch Mannel, Eli Manning,
John A McFarlin, Neil McInnis, A S Mellon, Silas, Dan'l McCaskill, Alex McKethon, Colin McFadyen, Jas McKethon,
Eliza Piner, Jas Price, Emmet F Pike, Richard H Parsons, Emily Plummer,
J J Register, Robert Register, Baldin E Chardson, Sam'l Rowenthal, R B Richardson,
Dick Smith, L J Stone, Franklin Spiers, John E Strickland, J S Shell & Co, Urich Schermerhorn, Susan Skipper,
Rev J W Tinnin, Joseph Tolle, Edward Tayloe, Jas H Thomas, Jas H Withers, Rev Symon Wight,

7-1t JOHN MACRAE, P. M.
March 1, 1853.

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.
Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74-6m

The Greensborough Patriot and Salisbury Watchman will please copy the above three months.

New Books, &c.

LANMAN'S Life of Webster; Trench on Proverbs; History of the Division of the Presbyterian Church; The American Cattle Doctor; School Books, &c.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist, a collection of Tunes adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of that Church, approved by the General Assembly.

Douglass's Chinese Copying Ink, without the use of a press; also, Letter Books for the above Ink.

Just received and for sale by
March 7. E. J. HALE & SON.

A CARD.

A SELECT SCHOOL for boys will be opened on Rowan street, in the school room near Mr. J. D. Williams's residence, on the 2d Monday in this month. Boys between the ages of 12 and 14 will be preferred, and those that are a little advanced in the English branches, and ready to commence the Latin.

Terms, $8 per quarter.
March 1, 1853. 73-2t

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

ROBESON LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. in the lands lately owned by him in the county of Robeson, now offer for sale about 40,000 acres in quantity and on terms favorable to purchasers. Most of this Land is well adapted to the Timber and Turpentine business. Persons wishing to purchase can call on either of the subscribers. All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on any of these Lands, as the law will be strictly enfor

FOR SALE.

A FINE TOP BUGGY, nearly new. Apply to
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 21, 1853. 70tf

CALL AND SETTLE.

AS our copartnership will end by its own limitation on the 1st of May, we would respectfully say to all indebted to us either by note or account to call and settle the same.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 21, 1853. 70-t2wM

Real Estate at Auction.—On Thursday, 10th March 1853, at Town House, that valuable Brick Store and Dwelling House occupied by Mr J. B. Walton. Terms at sale.
WILLKINGS & CO.,
A. M. CAMPBELL, } Auct'rs.
Feb'y 21, 1853. 70ts

LARD AND BACON,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S.
Feb'y 17, 1853. 70tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.
D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

To Country Merchants!!

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand and offers for sale the following articles, viz:
1 groce P. and M. Yeast Powders.
2 " Seidlitz Powders.
2 " Bal. C. Capsules.
3 " Castor Oil,—assorted sizes.
5 " Ess. Peppermint.
5 " " Cinnamon.
5 " " Lemon.
5 " Paregoric
5 " Laudanum.
3 " Opodeldoc.
3 " British Oil.
3 " Harlem "
3 " Turlington's Bal.
1 " Pain Killer.
Together with a large supply of Dyestuffs, Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.; all of which he offers low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.
J. N. SMITH, Druggist and Chemist,
Green St.
Feb. 19, 1853. 70-tf

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

We are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
August 25, 1852. 20tf

UNION LIVERY STABLES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Philips & Wooten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Reinsmen.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable terms.

They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.
J. B. ASKEW, Agent.
December 11, 1852. 52tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Francis Shenton,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

A large quantity of Corn, Oats, Rye, Peas, and Flour, for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE.
Feb'y 16. 69-tf

PIANO FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, of good tone. Apply at this Office. Feb'y 17.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels superior Family Flour. Also, 40 Barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes. For sale by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb'y 17. 69tf

C. W. ANDREWS,

Dealer in Stoves,

AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

Tin Ware, Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Works.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches: Drum Beads, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of **COOKING STOVES,** of the most approved patterns, some of them very large, for hotel and plantation use.

Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.
C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852. 91-tf

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 23, 1852. 54-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
Sept. 8, 1852. 24 6m

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS.)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.
February 16, 1853. 69-y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOHN BANKS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.
Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.
August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1853 69tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 4-tf

H. H. COLE,

Wholesale Clothier,

Cor. of Centre Market Space and Pratt street,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 69-t10Mar

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:
F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; largewharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
E. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith, & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-ypd

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professionnal services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Samuel J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.
July 29, 1852. 13tf

W. H. McKAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq.,
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson,
} Fayetteville.

L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.
Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street,

(***HIS OLD STAND.***)

HAS just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast-pins, Ear rings and Finger-rings, (a fine stock); Cuff pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chess men; Accordeons; silver Spoons, silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.
Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1852. 31-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MAYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARREN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MAYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE. }

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE most commend itself to our community, if it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $20,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company, that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the regular joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid, and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here, showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in this State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation, formally having the day we organised applications to the amount of $810,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ WM. L. McCARY, Esq., is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.
GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feby 7, 1853. 66tf

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to-wit: Life Insurance and Trust department. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, not less than one dollar, and as often, as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments, and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and a *provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richd Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

☞ Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Jan'y 25, 1853. 66tf

NEW DRUG STORE

THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Tooth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.
J. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD,
20 bbls. Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Linseed Oil,
Train "
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, (in Oil,)
Paris " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.
For sale low by
Jan'y 24, 1853. J. N. SMITH. 62tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.

The subscriber having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the PLANTERS' HOTEL, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.
JOHN HARMAN.
Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.
J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON.

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders. She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantua-making.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 23tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accomodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.
E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BY A. BETHUNE.

IN offering my services to the travelling public as the proprietor of the American Hotel, I will refrain from all unnecessary boasting, but will assure those who stop with me, that nothing which personal efforts on my part can are impliedly to contribute to their comfort will be left undone. The buildings have all been thoroughly repaired and furnished with entirely new furniture.

It is situated within about three hundred yards of the Depot. The Stage Office is kept at this Hotel. The Northern Stage arrives and departs daily, the Western Stage tri-weekly. Being agent at this place, travellers passing will receive all the attention that I am able to bestow. My motto is—"I study to please."
A. BETHUNE.
Jan'y 14, 1853. 66-3m

PAINTS AND OILS.

LINSEED OIL, White Lead,
Train Oil, Window Glass,
Putty, Fire-proof Paint,
Vegetable Oil, Varnish,
Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Litharge, Red Lead, Umber, Terra de Sienna, Gum, Vermilion, Lamp Black, Paper Black, Verengris, Chrome Green, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Sand Paper, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Whiting, &c.
For sale low by S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 66-2m

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Jones's Cough Lozenges,
Rushton's Cod Liver Oil,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 3, 1853. 65-2m

Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Boots & Shoes!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest assortments in his line that he has ever offered in this market, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. Among his stock may be found nearly every style and quality that can be found in this market. He would say to all those desiring goods in his line to give him a call, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, at wholesale or retail.
JOHN C. THOMSON.
Old Stand, South West Corner Market Square.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent will be added to every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
August 18, 1852. 18tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe, and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to-wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head.
DAVID GEE.
Fayetteville, N. C, Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf

$100 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a man by the name of ALEXANDER BROWN. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather stout built, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., has light colored hair, rather inclined to red, dark eyes, and is somewhat freckled in the face. He is very polite in speaking. He killed a negro boy of mine last night.
CAMERON WRIGHT.
Springfield, Richmond Co., Jan. 20, 1853. 61tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 Casks Rice.
45 Boxes Cheese.
10 Corn Shellers.
5 Barrels Pickled Pork.
100 Sacks Salt.
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

FALL STOCK, 1852.

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE ARE now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
HALL & SACKETT.
August 23, 1825. 19-tf

Smithville Male and Female Academy,

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 16th February, and close its scholastic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and charges as heretofore, Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if necessary, will be supplied by a competent Assistant. For particulars address the principal.
JAMES H. BRENT.
Smithville, N. C., Dec. 30. 56-6m

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; plain, bl'k and fig'd Silks; fancy do; bl'k and col'd French Merinos; English do; bl'k and col'd Alpacas; French and English printed Delains, (some embroidered and very handsome;) Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape do; Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Muffs for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; Bleached and Brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Malbro Goods; bl'k and col'd Cotton Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Bishop and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants' Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Picnic Mitts; Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, Girls' Flats and Straw Trimming; Damask and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete; to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage.

North-West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green st., Fayetteville, N. C. P. SHEMWELL.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29-tf

A NEW INVENTION.

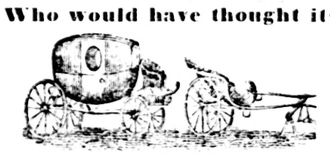
THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

Who would have thought it?



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.
Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.
Dec. 22, 1852. 51tf

FRESH GOODS.

25 PIECES Carpetings, new style and patterns—Brussels, three ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggett and Rugs; Floor and Table Oil Cloths; Damask, Turkey red, and embossed Curtain Goods; super fine Blankets; Brass and, Brass-head Andirons, and Shovels and Tongs &c., &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted Crockery, new style, imported directly from Liverpool, making our assortment complete.

—ALSO—

25 Bbls. Coffee Sugar,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
20 Bags Laguira Coffee,
2 Casks old French Brandy,
20 Hf. bbls. and boxes Soda, Butter, and Picnic Crackers
An assortment of Ready-made Clothing.
Just received and for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 4, 1852. 31tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.
Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 40 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 24 Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.
A. A. McKETHAN.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.
W. H. HARDIN.
Aug. 30, 1852. 24

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Grass and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CO.
August 30, 1852. 27tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852.

☞ Ladies' Riding Hats and Gentlemen's Riding Caps, for sale at the Green Street STORE.
Nov. 19, 1852.

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS.

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & CO.
July 13, 1852.

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their Stock—
100 kegs NAILS.
10 hhds. Sugar.
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope.
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
30 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFG Powder.
—ALSO—
Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,
Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Soda, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c., &c., a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for cash or good paper. D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

5000 BUSHELS OATS,
6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon,
For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb. 24. 71tf

FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb. 24. 71tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE.

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River Mfg. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.
N. A. STEDMAN
W. T. HORNE
Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK of GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.
W. F. MOORE.
East Corner Market Square.
Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.
J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th October, a Negro man named BEN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds; his hair is long, and he sometimes keeps it tied up in strings; has very large heavy eyes, and good teeth. He can read and write, and possibly may write himself a pass. His age is 29.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to any Jailer in this State so that I can get him again, of the above boy.

I will give an additional reward of $200 for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring said boy.
C. A. HARRISON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1852. 43tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THREE very good second-hand Pianos for sale. Apply to
L. F. WHITAKER
Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.
CHA'S BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

SMALL AND TALL:

Come One, Come All,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 300 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.
M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun.
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf